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AGENTS.
Col. R. H. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1829.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
8 Thursday,	5 17 6	6	For August, 1829.
9 Friday,	5 17 6	6	h. m. p.
10 Saturday,	5 18 6	47 Last	8 4 38 morn.
11 Sunday,	5 18 6	46 New	9 4 7 morn.
12 Monday,	5 18 6	45 First	17 8 26 morn.
13 Tuesday,	5 18 6	45 Full	24 4 26 morn.
14 Wednesday,	5 18 6	44 Last	31 9 57 morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Hook's Comic Annual.

A LAY OF REAL LIFE.

Some are born with a wooden spoon in their mouth, and some with a golden bolle. GOLDSMITH.
Some are born with the rings in their noses, and some with silver ones. BLUEGARTER.

Who minded me ere I was born,
Said every note grave, or corn,
And left the next heir all forlorn?
My Grandfather.

Who said my mother was no nurse,
And gloried in me and made me worse,
Till infancy became a curse?
My Grandmother.

Who left me in the seventh year,
A comfort to my mother dear,
And Mr. Pope, the overseer?
My Father.

Who let me starve to buy her gin,
Till all my bones came through my skin,
Then called me "ugly little sin?"
My Mother.

Who said my mother was a Turk,
And took me home and made me work,
And managed half my meals to shirk?
My Aunt.

Who "of all earthly things" would boast,
He hated "others' brats the most,"
And therefore made me feel my post?
My Uncle.

Who got in scrapes an endless score,
And always laid them at my door,
Till many a bitter pang I bore?
My Cousin.

Who took me home when mother died,
Again with father to reside,
Black shoes, clean knives, run far and wide?
My Stepmother.

Who marred my stealthy urchin joys,
And when I played, cried "what a noise!"
Girls always hector over boys?
My Sister.

Who used to share in what was mine,
Or took it all did he incline,
'Cause I was eight and he was nine?
My Brother.

Who stroked my head, and said "good lad,"
And gave me sixpence "all he had,"
And at the stall the coin was laid?
My Godfather.

Who gratis shared my social glass,
And when misfortune came apace,
Referred me to the pump? Alas!
My Friend.

Through all this weary world, in brief,
Who ever sympathized with grief,
Or shared my joy, my sole relief?
MYSELF.

THE ARCHER BOY.—SUNG BY MRS. GIBBS.

Oh! chide him not, the archer boy,
Since he is beauty's richest treasure,
His very tears are drops of joy,
His sighs are but the breath of pleasure:
Oh! chide him not the archer boy.

A transient shower of April skies,
The darkest storm that o'er him flies,
Then chide him not, the archer boy:
Though changing in his rainbow feather,
Who would the fairy brood destroy,
That Love's bright wing collects together?
Oh! chide him not, sweet archer boy.

Oh! never say love can deceive,
That he's a traitor altogether;
Sometimes like summer's balmy eve,
Sometimes December's freezing weather:
While hopes and fears step in between;
Then chide him not, the archer boy.

The New York correspondent of the U. States Gazette tells the following affecting story of the fatal effects of an indulgence in the worst of all vices—habitual drunkenness:

A crowd had gathered near the gate at the southern extremity of the Battery, and several voices rose at the same moment upon the air, crying for vengeance upon a tattered form, that reeled into the enclosure, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and was followed by a young, beautiful, and interesting girl, not out of her teens. A moment before I saw him he had raised his arm, and struck this lovely being to the earth. For this the crowd was pursuing him, and would doubtless have committed some summary act upon the inebriated wretch, had not the more delicate form interposed to prevent the consummation of the deed. She approached timidly, and humbly begged the monster to go home.—He swore by the living God that he would never return. Little did he think, as he uttered the oath, that the vengeance of that God his sacrilegious lips profaned, was at that moment hanging over him, and that the angel of death was waiting upon the waters to bear him, with all his sins upon his head, into the presence of the Creator he had mocked.

He shook the fair girl from him with a curse and staggered to the railing. A cluster of boats was at some distance from the shore, and a few voices were singing one of Russell's excellent songs. The drunkard contrived to clamber on the uppermost rail, and having seated himself, called to the singers to perform something lively, or d—n his eyes, he would come out there and sing for himself." These were the last words he uttered. In endeavoring to change his position, his foot slipped, and he fell into the waters to rise no more.—Great exertions were made by the boats to render him assistance, and more than one daring fellow plunged into the sea; but all in vain—his body has not yet been recovered. The tide was running strong at the time, and we may hear of his body being washed upon the opposite shore in a few days.

The poor girl was almost frantic—she rushed to the water's edge, crying "Father! dear, dear, father! For Heaven's sake, save my father!" It was indeed her father. He had once enjoyed a handsome property, but liquor ruined him. He sold his house for it, and at last his garments. His wife had died from want, and this daughter had supported him and three brothers by the labor of her hands. He swore he would never again enter her house, because she would not give him liquor—he cursed her and died while a curse against himself yet hung upon his lips. The daughter did not leave the spot before midnight, and her cries appalled the stoutest hearts around her. Twenty dollars were raised among the spectators, but when handed to her, she exclaimed, "They will not give me my father."

Poor girl, she called in vain. That father was in other presence. She was borne from the place by some friends, and when I left the spot, the lightness of heart which had drawn me to the scene, had departed and I felt it almost a sin to be happy amid the wretchedness man makes for himself.

YANKEE SPIRIT.

An American brig, belonging to Portsmouth N. H. was once in Demarara, discharging her cargo, when she was boarded by a boat from a gun brig at no great distance. The crew was mustered, and their protections examined—and one New Hampshire boy, of a noble and fearless spirit, and though young in years, of a vigorous frame, was ordered into the boat. He peremptorily refused to obey the order. The officer, in a great rage, collared the youthful seaman but was instantly laid sprawling by a well directed blow of the fist. The boat's crew rushed to the assistance of their officer, and the spirited American was finally overpowered, pinioned, thrown into the boat, and conveyed on board the British brig. The lieutenant complained to his commanding officer, of the insult he had received from the stalwart Yankee, and his battered face corroborated his statement.—The commander at once decided that such insolence demanded exemplary punishment—and that the young yankee required, on his first entrance into the service, a lesson which might be of use to him hereafter.

Accordingly the offender was lashed to a gun by the inhuman satellites of tyranny, and his back was bared to the lash. Before a blow was struck, he repeated his declaration that he was an American citizen, and the sworn foe of tyrants. He demanded his release—and assured the Captain in the most solemn and impressive manner, that if he persisted in punishing him like the vilest malefactor, for vindicating his rights as an American citizen, the act would never be forgotten—but that his revenge would be certain and terrible. The captain laughed at what he regarded as an impotent menace—and gave signal to the boatswain's mate. The white skin of the young American was soon cruelly mangled, and the blows fell thick and heavily on the quivering flesh. He bore the infliction of this barbarous punishment without a murmur or a groan; and when the signal was given for the executioner to cease, although the skin was hanging in stripe on his back, which was thickly covered with clotted blood, he showed no disposition to falter or faint. His face was somewhat paler than it was wont to be—but his lips were compressed, as if he was summoning determination to his aid, and his dark eyes shot forth a brilliant gleam, showing that his spirit was unsubdued, and that he was bent on revenge, even if his life should be the forfeit.

His bands were loosened, and he arose from his humiliating posture. He glared fiercely around. The captain was standing within a few paces of him, with a discontented grin upon his features, as if he enjoyed, to the bottom of his soul, the disgrace and tortures inflicted on the poor Yankee.—The hapless sufferer saw that scene of execution—and that moment decided the fate of his oppressor. With the activity the ferocity, and almost the strength of a tiger, the mutilated American sprang upon the tyrant, and grasped him where he stood, surrounded by his officers, who, for the moment seemed paralyzed with astonishment—and before they could recover their senses, and hasten to the assistance of their commander, the flogged American had borne him to the gangway, and then, clutching him by the throat with one hand, and firmly embracing him with the other, despite his struggles, he leaped with him into the turbid waters of the Demarara! They parted to receive the tyrant and his victim—then closed over them, and neither were ever afterwards seen. Both have passed to their last account—

"Unnoticed, unannealed,
With all their imperfections on their heads."

But a brighter day has dawned upon the British navy. The odious system of impressment is abolished—never again, I hope, to be adopted.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Beautiful Coincidence.—During the morning service on Sunday last, at Christ Church, Salem street, an incident occurred which would have been interpreted by the ancients as a signal of Divine approbation. The Rev. Mr. Marcus, of Nantucket, the officiating minister, gave out to be sung, the 84th Psalm, in which is the following stanza;

The birds more happier far than I,
Around thy temple throng;
Securely there they build, and there
Securely hatch their young.

Whilst he was reading this Psalm, a Dove flew in at one of the windows, and alighted on the capital of one of the pillasters, near the altar, and nearly over the head of the reader. A note of the Psalm and Hymn to be sung had been previously given, as is customary, to the choir; otherwise, it might have been supposed that there was design in the selection, for the second singing, the 75th hymn, commenced,

Come, holy spirit, heavenly dove
With all thy quickening powers;
Kindle a flame of sacred love,
In these cold hearts of ours.

The preacher was unconscious of the presence of the bird, until the close of the services; and then the innocent visiter was suffered to "depart in peace."—[*Boston Transcript.*

Anecdote of the Rev. Samuel Haynes.—Mr. Haynes, happening one day to pass by the open door of a room where his daughters and some young friends were assembled, thought, from what he overheard, they were making too free with the characters of their neighbors; and after their visiters were departed, he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered, 'But father, what shall we talk about? We must talk of something.' 'If you can think of nothing else,' said he, 'get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will at least be innocent diversion.'

'A short time afterwards an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening, discussions upon some points of Christian doctrine were earnest, and their voices were so loud as to indicate the danger of losing the Christian temper, when his eldest daughter overhearing them, procured a pumpkin, and entering the room, gave it to her father and said, 'There, father, roll it about, roll it about,' Mr. Haynes was obliged to explain, and good humor was instantly restored.'

"If we cannot alter things
Why then we'll change their names, sir."

In days of yore when drinking flip was a fashionable mode of dissipation, a worthy old gentleman came near losing his life by its excessive use. While danger thus stared him in the face he uttered a most solemn vow that if he recovered, he never would taste another drop of flip. Health returned, and with it his former appetite. Self-denial could not long maintain the supremacy.

"Cuff, said he one day to a favorite and favored slave, "bring me a mug of beer."

"Yes massa."

"Put in a little old Jamaica, Cuff."

"Yes massa,"

"Now drop in some sugar."

"Yes massa."

"Cuff, set it down on the hearth and stick the hot end of the andiron in it."

Cuff paused a little. "Massa, ma thought you swear you neber drink any more flip."

"This is not flip, Cuff; you may call it warm sweetened beer with a little rum in it."

"Yes massa, me berry tickled to—but—but—"

"But what, you black rascal!"

"Me berry much afraid debble set it down flip."—*Barre (Mass.) Gaz.*

AMERICAN MECHANICS, AND DEMOCRACY.

Perhaps there is no part of a population so valuable to the community as the mechanic who thinks and acts for himself.—We are sure of this fact, and have always been suprised that a class of our citizens so valuable to the community, and so necessary to the support of the country, should be so indifferent to themselves and their country.

Old Ben Franklin was one of the wisest, shrewdest, and the greatest mechanics of the day. His "Poor Richard" will make any poor man rich. What is the secret of his success?—many a mechanic may ask. Ah! that is the thing. When we find out this secret, we can all be Franklins, and we can all be rich.

We have often studied the character of this great man, from the time he was sticking types in Boston, to the time he was wandering through the streets of Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under his arm, or sat with kings or queens in Paris, or brought down the lightning from heaven by his kite. The secret of his success, we have thought in part was INDUSTRY, which very many have—FRUGALITY, a virtue many also have—but above all he THOUGHT and ACTED for himself. His HEAD belonged to himself. He was no man's man, but he was Ben Franklin's man. He wore no collar. When he acted with a party, he so acted because he thought it was right.

'But,' says some one, 'you say industry and frugality are common virtues with mechanics. Why are not all mechanics rich? The reason is, that there are very many who will not think for themselves. In an affair of business, for example, instead of sitting down and making their own calculations, they trust others to sit down and calculate for them. Instead of employing their leisure hours in studying out for themselves, how the world is going, they sit down and listen to others, and take their say so, that is right, and that is wrong.

It is in vain to disguise that this world is divided into men of two extremes. Men who for popularity's sake call themselves democrats, as Robespierre did in France, when he was cutting off people's heads by the regiment, till the very streets of Paris were clotted with human gore—such men, we say, tell us, that what is called democracy represents one of these classes which they call THE PEOPLE'S FRIENDS; and Whigism, alias federalism, alias aristocracy, the other class THE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE. Now a mechanic who has eyes and ears, will not take this upon trust, but will do as old Ben Franklin did, and demanded, is THIS so? Well, is it so? Let us discuss this question, and think for ourselves as we go.

Generally speaking, a very rich man's son is likely to be less of an aristocrat, than a poor man suddenly made rich and prosperous. The reason is, that a rich man's son is accustomed to wealth, and thinks nothing of it, whereas the poor man suddenly made a rich man, often has his head turned and made dizzy by the very dazzle of his wealth. He can't stand his prosperity, perhaps. Accustomed, for all his life to sleep on a log for a bedstead, or to jog off miles on foot, the moment he gets rich perhaps he out dazzles the greatest dazzlers, and ottomans alone are good enough for his seat, the carpets of Turkey for HIM to walk upon, while he sports his equipage out of doors, his servants and his livery and astonishes the beholders with his magnificence and state. Now, Ben Franklin in this case would ask, which is the aristocrat—the rich man's son, or the poor man's son made rich?

Again, Ben Franklin judged people by their acts, and not by their professions. If he had been called upon to ask which of two candidates was the democratic candidate, and which was the friend of the people, he would not have looked to the profession of either but to the ACTS of both. If by democracy is meant love of our fellow men, he would have asked which had shown the greatest forgetfulness of self, and which had done most for his fellow men? Which in his manners, in his conduct and his life, exhibited the greatest regard for the people, and the people's interest? Old Ben Franklin would never have believed that a man was a democrat, because some one said, 'I told you so,' but he would have opened his eyes to see and his ears to hear.

The great obstacle in the way of the advancement of the poor and of the workingmen of this country, is that they do not always think for themselves, and that they too often suffer others to think for them. But let them remember that the moment they suffer others to think for them, that very moment they cease to belong to themselves, and belong to him to whom they have entrusted their thinking powers. For what else has God given us our eyes and our ears but to SEE and to HEAR for ourselves? If we trust these eyes and these ears to others, we are slaves white though we be, and if some southern planters do not own our bodies, some Northern Demagogues own more, our bodies and our souls.—Above all then, THINK FOR YOURSELVES—ACT FOR YOURSELVES. Wear no man's collar—be no man's and no party's dog. If others choose to bark and to howl when leaders pinch them, and tell them so to do, be independent, as the Deity who made you and think and act for yourself. Newspapers may talk of party allegiance, party collars, 'the usages of party,' 'regular nominations' and all that rigmarole of party, but an independent man will think and act as he pleases.—*N. Y. Express.*

We will state for the information of such as take an interest in the prosperity of this State, that the building for the factory at this place, has been begun, and will no doubt be carried on rigorously: a very good well has been completed, which promises an abundant supply of water. It is confidently expected the business of spinning will be commenced in May next.

We learn that the Concord Company have set out in their career, with an earnestness and vigor that foretells success.—The truth is the profitableness of Cotton Factories is reduced to a certainty, and in a few years must produce a visible effect upon the prosperity of this, which may now begin to be called the Factory region.—There are no less than eleven of these establishments within about fifty miles of Salisbury, either in operation, or in the progress of building. We enumerate these in the order of their ages, viz: at Lincolnton, Greensboro', Salem, Mocksville, Lexington, Douthit's in Surry (water power,) Burrages in Davidson, do. Fisher's on South Yadkin, do. Salisbury, Concord. Besides these for spinning Cotton, &c., there is a Steam Saw Mill at Greensboro', another at Mocksville, and an enterprising citizen, Henry Stirewalt, is engaged in putting up a large flouring and grist mill in this county, 10 miles south of this place.

Some of our citizens in Salisbury are also *talking about* putting up a work of the latter kind in this place, but we have to talk here for *seven years* before we begin to do. No community ever stood more in need of such a convenience, and none ever promised to pay better.—*Sal. Watchman.*

The noble dog.—An affecting incident occurred at Lynn, on Saturday. A little girl about two years of age, a child of Ingalls, wandered away from its parents in the afternoon, and on the most diligent search could not be found during the evening. On Sunday morning the search was renewed by many people in vain. An intelligent dog belonging to the family, understanding that something was wanting, set off in pursuit. In a short time he returned, and endeavored, by significant signs, to induce some one to follow him; but human sagacity, in this instance as in many before, was inferior to canine. Again he went away, and again returned, and by repeated whinings and fawnings, was at length successful in making himself understood.—A person followed him, and found the little sufferer in a swamp, where she was standing up to her arms in mud and water. She must have remained there during the whole or a greater part of the night without sleep.—*Boston Traveller.*

Old Maids.—A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner:—"I am inclined to believe that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids, tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person? 'She will certainly die an old maid.' Is she particularly reserved towards the other sex?—'She has all the squeamishness of an old maid.' Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns? 'She is cut out for an old maid.' And if she is humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an old maid. In short, I always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humility, are the never fading characteristics of that terrible creature, 'an old maid.'

The Passengers do.—At a hotel a short time since, a servant girl enquired of a gentleman at the breakfast table if his cup was out. "No," said he, "but my coffee is." The poor thing was considerably confused, but determined to pay him in his own coin. While at dinner, the stage drove up, and several coming in, the gentleman asked. "Does the stage dine here?" "No sir," said the girl, but the passengers do."

The other day a gentleman asked one of his farmers what was his age? "I am not certain," replied he. "I am either 58 or 68." "What!" was the response, "not know your own age?" "No sir," replied the farmer, "I count my money, my income, and my cattle; but of my years I keep no reckoning, because I am well convinced I shall lose none of them, and that nobody will rob me of them.

Why is a flourishing landlord sure to have plenty of relations? Because he must have *ten ants.*

To the Cotton Planters, Merchants, Planters, and Presidents and Directors of the several Banks of the Southern States:

CIRCULAR.

Fellow-Citizens: Interested like yourselves, in the cultivation and disposal of the great staple of American agriculture and commerce, we have accidentally met in this city, in the midst of a crisis which discloses some startlingly monumental features in the history of the most important branch of the trade of our country.

When the Cotton Crop of the United States was a mere item in the trade, and did not reach a production exceeding five hundred thousand bales, it was perhaps safe to consider it as one among many articles of barter and exchange, which left entirely to the fortuitous circumstances of consumers, would find its level under the influence of the ordinary laws of trade, without the necessity of resorting to any means of precautionary protection.

Times, however, have changed. Cotton has passed from the condition of a mere article of commerce, to the performance of the mighty function of being in a great degree the regulator of the exchanges, and the standard of value of our country. If the nature of this material forbids its entering into safe circulation, it is scarcely less the basis of our currency, than the precious metals; for the fluctuations in its price are felt with a sensibility equally as acute and searching, as any of those variations which belong to the demand and supply of those sensitive and mysterious tokens of national value.

The production of this staple, has now become so immense, that it behooves those who produce it by a large investment of capital at a high rate of incidental cost, and in a climate perilous to human health, to consider well, whether there are not some material circumstances in reference to the mode in which this product of their labor is shipped from this country, and is brought to market at the point of its final sale and consumption, which demand the application of a prompt and effective remedy. In one word, is not the important fact disclosed, that such is the unwieldy amount of this great staple of Southern industry, that it cannot be sent forward and disposed of at fair remunerating prices, through the ordinary medium of the mercantile establishments of this country and in Europe, without the direct co-operation of our banking institutions? If we have become satisfied of this fact, ought we not to organize a system, which shall give perfect security to this great interest in the commerce and finances of our country? The unwise and ruinous system of sending the crop forward to houses of circumscribed means, on the other side of the water, who are incapable of holding their consignments an hour beyond the maturity of the bills drawn against such shipments, subjects in fact, nearly the whole amount of American interests to foreign combination, which might act, not only with entire concert, but with a perfect knowledge of the period, when from the maturity of the acceptances in question, property to a stupendous amount belonging to this country, may be ready for sacrifice.

The great and vital change which must be operated, is to sustain American interests, by American credit. To realize at home, the resources necessary for the protection of our property abroad, without the necessity of large and inconvenient drafts on the capital and means of our great customer. In other words, the commercial reform we desire, is to send our great staple to market, without the period being determined by the date of a Bill of Exchange, when it is to be brought forward for absolute and unnecessary sacrifice. We believe that the steadiness in price, which would result from a portion, at least, of the Cotton Crop being exempt from the disastrous fluctuations arising from compulsory sales, would in the end, be scarcely less valuable to the spinner and consumer in England, than to the grower and shipper here—a fact, which we think demonstrable from the following postulates, which we consider altogether self-evident:

1. The natural price of Cotton is the effect of the fair and natural influences of supply and demand.

2. The price cannot be steady, and the article cannot be current, so as to admit of safe calculations on the part of the planters, the manufacturer, and the merchant, unless the price be natural. It is consequently the interest of these three classes, that the article should be protected, on the one hand, from any great and undue speculative action, which might inflate prices above the natural rate—and on the other, from any derangement in the money market, or any other accidental cause, which might depress it below that rate. The effect of great and undue speculation being to derange the money market, and to produce re-action, with an undue depression of prices.

3. The state of the currency mainly depends on the means which the country possesses, to pay its foreign debt, by shipment of its produce. To the extent its produce or manufacture falls short of that object, exports of specie may be induced, the effect of which must be a reduction of the circulation, with depreciation of property and general distress.

4. Cotton, in this country, being by far the most important produce, and affording the great means of paying its foreign debt, it is the interest of the community, and particularly of the monied institutions, that the price of it in England (the great market) should be steady, and that the article should be of current sale, so as to be the means of large and effective remittance. It follows, that the interest of the banking institutions here, are the same as those of the three classes first mentioned, namely, that the price should be natural, that it may be steady, and of easy realization.

5. The interest of the British Government, of the Bank of England, and of the Banks of that country in respect to this article, are the same as the interests of the Banks here. The importation there being immense, and the employment of a most numerous body of the laboring classes depending on the steadiness of prices. When they are not steady, the foreign demand for manufactured cotton is reduced greatly, the operatives are thrown out of employment, and the great means of settling the balance of trade without the exportation of precious metals, are withdrawn—manufactured cotton affording by far the most important branch of their export trade.

6 Consequently, any arrangement that could be formed, by which the article would be protected from the effects of undue speculation, and from depression in the money market, and by which steadiness of price, with currency of sale, would be promoted—would save some of the greatest and best interests in both countries.

7. It is therefore proposed to form a system by which, with the commencement of the new crop, advances on Cotton shall be made with the capital or credit of Banks here, thereby relieving the consignee in Europe from all care or consideration, except the advantageous sale of his stock, which would promote all these interests, and afford general satisfaction on both sides of the water, provided it were not made the means directly, or indirectly, of undue speculation or monopoly.

Having thus indicated the principles on which the proposed system must find its justification and basis, we will now as succinctly as possible, detail the means of carrying it into effect.

We are far from imputing any premeditated hostility of the Bank of England to American interests; on the contrary, it is one of the brightest influences of commercial intercourse, to promote peace and good will among nations and men. Hence this great engine of the commercial greatness and opulence of Great Britain, acting under an enlightened instinct, must evidently desire that its best customer should at all times be in a condition to assist her own operations with entire practicality and success.

But there are epochs in the transactions of England, whether from inefficient harvests, a stringent demand for her manufactures, or political combinations, when the bank may from an urgent policy, limit her discounts, and increase her rate of interest. This event can never occur, without its having a blighting influence on any surplus of our great staple, which might be unsold in England. Surely, if the Bank of England can exercise (unavoidably,) an influence thus prejudicial we may resort to our own American banks, as a means of security and protection, without the invidious clamor of combination and monopoly. It is thus that the absurd and senseless cry on the subject of banks making advances on Cotton, should be understood, and finally put down. The truth is, that by the mere purchase of the drawings or acceptances, now advanced on nearly every bale of Cotton subject to foreign export, and this without the security of the bill of lading and policy of insurance, on the mere personal responsibility of the drawers and indorsers of the bill. Hence those losses are most comprehensive and disastrous after every commercial crisis and revulsion.

Now we propose giving to the banks in all cases, the higher protection of these securities, and that early next autumn, one or more banks in each of the great commercial cotton markets of the South, should commence making advances on the crop, according to a scale to be graduated by what will be a safe calculation of its probable amount, assuming 12¼ cents at home, to be about the fair natural average and remunerating price of this staple on a product of sixteen hundred thousand bales, which is about as large a return as the actual labor of the country now engaged in this branch of industry, is capable of harvesting. The embarrassments of the South Western States having prevented the planters in those States from making any purchases of slaves from the Atlantic States, during the last two years, whilst not less than 10 per cent of the slave labor of the South, has been abstracted in the same period, from the cultivation of Cotton, and applied to the raising of provisions, and to the construction of those extensive rail roads now in progress, throughout that portion of the Union.

For these advances, we propose that the Banks should issue to the planters, merchants and factors of the country, on the presentation of the bill of lading, and the assignment of the policy of insurance, Post Notes of such description, and payable at such periods as a Convention hereafter contemplated, may suggest; notes which may be made to answer both the purpose of currency and exchange, the details of which we refer to that body. By this arrangement however, we feel satisfied the credits can be so distributed, that from the day of the shipment of our cotton, it may probably be held at least six months in Europe, without the foreign consignee being under an advance of one farthing, and we think it quite easy to confer on the houses to which the shipments are confided, sufficient strength, to enable them to hold over for even a longer period, should safe remunerating prices not be obtained on the maturity of the bills.

With the view of securing this strength, it is indispensably necessary, that the consignments should not be too much diffused, but confined to a limited number of houses in Liverpool and Havre, who, acting as the agents of all those who will come into this conservative system, will feel a common interest and will naturally aid and assist each other under all and every contingency.

This, fellow citizens, is but the brief outline of a great scheme, for the protection of our commerce, finance and exchanges, the details of which, must be left for profound deliberation, and concerted action. To accomplish this object, we hereby invite the planters, factors and cotton merchants of each district or county in the Southern States, and the Territory of Florida, together with the Banks in each of the said States and Territory, to send delegates to meet us in Convention at Macon, Georgia, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, which will be on the 22d day of that month, that we may carefully consider the important matters disclosed in this Circular.

We invite a candid examination of this whole scheme, for the protection, not alone of Southern interests, but for the security of the commerce of the whole country.

Let it at least be tested by patient investigation, and enlightened research; if by this plan one third of the entire cotton crop of the country can be placed beyond the possibility of sacrifice, it will give security to the residue, not by entrenching it beyond the guards of a speculative monopoly, but by holding it in that state of security, which the just relations of supply and demand will always in the long run, establish and sustain in the trade of a great and civilized country.

That no time may be lost, we beg leave to apprise you that an agent, having our confidence, will leave this shortly for Europe, clothed with ample instructions, to make such preliminary arrangements with the houses in Liverpool and Havre, which may, by the sanction of the Convention, have the proposed consignments.

We are aware of the very potent opposition, which a plan looking even to self-evidence, must invite both at home and abroad, as it runs counter to a variety of interests, too powerful and too susceptible of combination, not to be aroused into active, and perhaps inexorable hostility. If our apology is not to be found in the plea, that we have a right to hold our own property by the means of the credit of our country, then we fearlessly say, *we mean at least to attempt it*, in despite of an opposition however eager and implacable.

We have seen in the face of a crop of 1,350,000 bales, an effort made, and very nearly resulting in success, to coerce the acceptance of the same prices, which were incident to one of 1,800,000 bales. We ought not to rest our security on the adverse omens of the crop, which is now growing under the will and dispensation of Providence, which has already suffered in many quarters from an intense drought, and in others from the ravages of the insects so destructive to its growth and maturity. We should look beyond the era of the short supply of the last season. The lessons of economical wisdom belong to all seasons, and all times, and there is a salutary truth in the homely aphorism, that those who do not take care of *themselves*, are not likely to be taken care of by *others*. We therefore submit this call and invitation to you, with the earnest hope, that you will be prepared to co-operate with us in a measure, in which we believe the highest interests of our common country are involved.

We remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants.

NATHL. A. WARE, of Mississippi.
JOHN G. GAMBLE, Florida.
THOMAS E. TARTT, Alabama.
W. H. PRATT, Alabama.
D. P. HILLHOUSE, Georgia.
J. J. HUGHES, Yazoo, Miss.
NATHAN McGEHEE, Louisiana.
GEO. McDUFFIE, South Carolina.
D. E. DODGE, Florida.
J. E. HUNTER, Alabama.
JAMES HAMILTON, South Carolina.
A. B. DAVIS, Georgia.
H. W. HILLIARD, Montgomery, Ala.
JOHN BRANCH, North Carolina.

New York, July 5th, 1839.

P. S.—All the Southern papers will oblige the signers of the above Circular, by giving it an insertion in their respective papers.

POLITICAL.

From the Nashville Banner.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The following extracts from the Address of John A. McKinney, Esq. to the freemen of the Second Congressional District, in Tennessee, will serve to show what kind of *democracy* is that which is now being carried out by Mr. Van Buren (who opposed Madison and the admission of Missouri, because she extended the negro suffrage to be extended to all those who possessed $250 worth of property, and against its extension to no-property white men, revolutionary patriots though they might be; voted for all the tariffs; and for toll gates upon the Cumberland Road) and his Federal leaders, who *call* themselves *Democrats*:

On the 30th day of September last, at a time when the government pretended to be so poor, that it had to borrow money to the amount of millions; or what is the same thing to issue treasury notes bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the government unaccounted for, to the amount of near fifteen millions of dollars, nearly THREE HUNDRED WAGGON LOADS, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from Document No. 2, furnished by the Government to Congress, at the commencement of the last session.

1st. There was in the hands of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for on the 30th of September last, eight hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical department unaccounted for, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

3d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Paymaster General's Department unaccounted for, eight hundred and ten thousand, six hundred and forty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 142.]

4th. On the same day, there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 148.]

5. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, two millions ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 187.]

6. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau unaccounted for, forty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 231.]

7. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, one hundred and three-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 295.]

8. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for, two millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 505.]

9. On the same day there remained in the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, six millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 507.]

Thus you see, that while the Government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for, near fifteen millions of dollars on the 30th September, 1838.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the Government, by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much more of it had been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost there can be no doubt.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the General Post Office Department we find the following amounts expended for the following purposes for one year out of the contingent funds viz:

For washing Towels.	$58 22
Dinners (at Taverns) for Clerks.	188 74
One Almanack.	12 00
News Papers.	387 00
Amount,	645 96

(IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.)

The following viz:

For Newspapers.	$884 08
Washing Towels.	95 60
Carpeting.	1088 15
Hack Hire.	38 00
Feeding one horse (one year.)	183 00
Lighting Lamps.	114 00
Stationary.	3130 56
Paid for Rose Bushes for the war office.	56 60

(IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR ONE YEAR.)

For feeding one horse.	$166 60
Soaps, &c.	60 24
Washing Towels.	184 01
Carpeting.	758 88
Matches.	12 61
Towelling.	45 52
Hack hire.	2 25
Subscriptions (but for what we are not told.)	44 00
Ice.	89 66½
Sundries.	80 77
One large Easy Chair.	24 00
Another Chair.	13 00
Another Chair.	13 00
Newspapers.	977 93
Bust of Secretary Forsyth.	6 00
Care of Clock.	75 00
	$2 583 39½
Publishing Rules of the Treasury Office.	672 70
File Boards, Hat Hooks, &c.	42 00
	$3 256 09½

IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN ONE YEAR—VIZ:

For Book account to the 16th Aug. 1837.	$184 37
Account for April, 1838.	280 35
Bill to August, 1838.	189 72
Bill to date.	92 42
[What these bills are for we are not told.]	
Washing Towels.	32 70
Keeping House and services of boy.	24
Bottles.	2
Hack hire.	3
Ice.	6
Paid for Newspapers.	63
Do. for the Post Register.	24
Do. Hiring and making sugar scoop.	2
Do. services in bringing up screens.	6
	$4 741 43

In regard to the subject of defalcations on the part of receivers of public moneys arising from the sales of public land. From a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury contained in Document No. 111, dated the 15th January, 1838, and the additional statement by the same officer, dated Jan. 26, 1839, we find that the whole amount due from Land Receivers, who are on the list of defaulters, is to $1,972,637 41

Of which there accrued prior to March, 1829. $248,159 13

Since that time, 825,679 28—$1,073,837 41

So that you perceive that for the forty years before this party came into power, only $248,159 13 was abstracted from the public Treasury, while, in the short period since, the people have lost by the Land Officers alone, EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS! *and of this sum upwards of $300,000 has been lost in the twenty two months and seven days immediately following Mr. Van Buren's inauguration, more than was lost in the whole forty years preceding Gen. Jackson's time.* And this too, without taking into the account, the Swartwout and Price defalcation for upwards of *one million and a quarter of dollars more*; besides others in addition. Does this look like attending to the business of the people? Does this look like a faithful discharge of their duties as servants of those who placed them in power?

They tell you they had no law to punish defaulters to the general government. How then, I would ask, did this same party contrive to keep Tobias Watkins incarcerated in prison for four years for the sum of three or four thousand dollars, if there was no law on the subject? There was no law wanting, when the example could be made to serve the purposes of the party, but when such robberies by wholesale are perpetrated, not an effort is made to recover the money.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
JOHN A. McKINNEY.

COL. WHITE.

The Missouri Republican furnishes the remarks of J. M. White, formerly Delegate to Congress from Florida to the late Whig meeting at St. Louis. The following picture is too true:

"Gentlemen, I have been somewhat connected with public affairs for several years. I entered Congress at the termination of Mr. Monroe's administration. I had known that patriotic and excellent man before his elevation to the Presidency, as well as his illustrious predecessor. From the commencement of the Government to the end of Mr. John Q. Adams' Administration, there had been mingled with their political contests something of forbearance, moderation and reciprocal respect. There had been constantly on the part of the Executive government, a marked respect for public opinion and more especially for enlightened, public opinion. The great distinction was constantly regarded between men—the honest and dishonest, between men of integrity and capacity, and those without either. When I entered Congress, we had Webster at the head of the Judiciary committee, with Livingston and Rives his colleagues. At the head of the Ways and Means, the accomplished Statesman and financier, Lewis McLane. We had then upon the Foreign Affairs, McDuffie, Randolph, Forsyth, Everett, and Archer. In other prominent positions were Dayton, Sergeant and Hamilton. Look now at the present Congress—particularly observe those who take a prominent part in managing the affairs of this great nation. "What a falling off is here my countrymen! Since the first organization of the government, we have never had so weak a body to represent the nation; we have never had so miserable a cabinet, and so ragged a diplomatic corps abroad. The commerce of the country has been injured, the finances deranged, the currency vitiated, public sentiment demoralized, and public morals deteriorated. Gentlemen, this is no picture of imagination. Look at the state of the country; the purity of its morals; the soundness of public sentiment; respect for the laws; confidence in their administration heretofore; look at its present condition!

From the greatest prosperity a nation ever enjoyed, we find it, in a few years, in a state of bankruptcy. We find after a wretched Indian War, brought upon us by the government itself, after three years of inefficient military operation, the United States suing for peace and abandoning their treaty, and the country acquired by it. What an example for the world! What a precedent for the 60,000 warriors on the borders of Missouri and Arkansas!!—This is done in the face of the declarations of the late President, that he could whip all the Indians west of the Sywanee with 50 women! A Major General is now hunting *Sam Jones* to ask for peace, under orders from the government!!! It is too farcical to be a subject for the Drama, and we shall hardly have another *Pontiac*.

We have seen a total derangement in all the departments of government. De-

A full length likeness.—Alex. H. Everett, the present Loco Foco leader in Massachusetts, and chief spokesman for the party, four years ago thus portrayed Mr. Van Buren:

"Throughout these proceedings we see distinctly the character of the man;—a narrow, sordid, selfish spirit, pursuing little ends by little means; no loftiness of purpose; no power, depth or reach of mind; no generosity of feeling; no principle; of course, no faith in the existence of any such qualities in others. Its entire on the high and sacred concerns of Government in the same temper, in which as a village lawyer he sat down to play. All Fours at the ale-house, and is just as ready to employ any trick that will increase his chance of the spoils of victory."

And in describing his Cabinet qualities, he said:

"His talents, as far as he possesses any, fit him to act upon this theatre. His little, narrow, sordid soul is at home in the little arts, the little intrigues, the little miserable, mischievous, monkey tricks, that may be supposed to decide questions in a council of chambermaids."

FROM FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, July 17.—*Another Indian Massacre.*—On Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the family of Mr. Green Chairs—living about ten miles from town—were attacked by the Indians and his wife and two children killed!

The family it appears presented one of those quiet peaceful scenes, so common in a country life, and which so forcibly illustrate that beautiful and perfect picture drawn by the inimitable Burns, in his "Cotters Saturday night."

Mrs. Chairs was sitting by the table sewing, surrounded by her interesting family, consisting of her husband and six children; Mr. Chairs was reposing on the bed, in the same room, when an Indian Rifle was fired, and Mrs. C. fell dead from her chair! Mr. C. instantly sprang from the bed, blew out the candle, closed the door and windows, and seizing his gun took his stand, with the determination to kill one Indian at all hazards, when they should attempt to enter the house. The Indians, however, approached the house in such a way as to be unseen by Mr. C., and proceeded to set fire to the dwelling and out houses on the premises. Soon after the dwelling house caught fire, Mr. C. started four of the largest children out at the back door, and told them to escape to the next neighbors; they did effect their escape, and were all saved; the eldest, however, a young lady about seventeen, was discovered by the Indians, who gave her chase, and were well nigh making her a victim; but she had taken the precaution, as she was leaving the house, to take with her a dark cloak, and when she found herself closely pursued by the savages, she suddenly fell in the bushes, and throwing this garment over her person, concealed herself from the keen eye of her ruthless pursuers; the Indians, she says, passed within three feet of her! This young lady's life was saved so narrowly, as to make the blood run cold, even at the thought; and it should not be forgotten, that it is entirely attributable to her presence of mind.

So rapid was the fire, and so great the consternation produced upon Mr. C. by the sudden death of his wife, that in making his own flight from the house, he forgot his two youngest children—the one about two years old, and the other a babe of six months—and they were both burned to ashes! Information of this horrid transaction reached our city during the night, and our citizens were aroused by the beating of the drum, and the stirring preparations to go in pursuit of the foe. About sun-rise, the "Minute Men," a mounted company under the command of Capt. Hugh Fisher, started in pursuit; and after

Charlotte:

Thursday, August 9, 1839.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The First Gun!

The returns from the Third Congressional District justify us in claiming the triumphant election of Mr. Stanly, the Whig candidate by a majority of **6** or **700** Votes over his Administration opponent Dr. Hall!

The most vigorous and determined opposition was made to Mr. Stanly's election by the Administration party in his District. The severe and indignant manner in which he had exposed the hypocrisy and falsehoods of one of their leaders, and his unflinching opposition to their ruinous schemes, exasperated every adherent of the Administration, and redoubled their exertions to defeat him. But in vain. THE PEOPLE HAVE SUSTAINED HIM.

	Stanly.	Hall.
Edgecomb,	"	1291 maj.
Pitt,	65 maj.	
Beaufort,	520 "	
Hyde,	518 "	
Washington,	285 "	
	1488	
Dudley Hall's maj.	1291	
	147 maj.	

Tyrrel County yet to be heard from, which will give Stanly an overwhelming majority—say 400. Well done Whigs of the Third District!—*R. Reg.*

☞ See the new Cotton Circular in preceding columns.

☞ We saw some cocoons the other day of the second crop this season, raised by Capt. J. P. Pritchard, 3 of which weighed 114 grains, 153 making one pound of cocoons. This specimen is the six weeks sulpher colored worm. Beat this if you can. Eggs of this kind can be had.

☞ It seems that one half the good qualities of the Morus Multicaulis has not been told. One finds out it is good forage for cattle, another that it makes good [illegible], but it has been left to Augusta to make the discovery, that it also makes good Tea. In fact, says the Constitutionalist, we were shown a sample the other day put up in paper, which we pronounced, on the smell, fine Hyson Tea, but imagine our surprise, on making the enquiry (as good Teas are scarce in this market) where it could be obtained, when we were informed that instead of Hyson, it was prepared *Morus Multicaulis*!! There was just about enough for a dressing, so that we could not obtain a supply for trial; we learn however, from the individual who did make the experiment, that it made good tea, and that if properly prepared, he thinks good judges could not detect the difference between it and the best Hyson. The way it was prepared was as follows: the leaves were in the first place cut into thin strips, then rolled up and put away in the shade to dry, and after remaining in that situation some five or six days, they were placed in the sun for a few hours.

☞ Mr. Clay while on his northern tour passed through Buffalo. He was received in an unofficial manner, and was addressed by the Recorder. We copy the following extract from Mr. Clay's reply:

"Are we not then called upon, Mr. Recorder and fellow citizens, by the highest of duties to our country, to its free institutions, to posterity and to the world, to rise above all local prejudices and personal partialities, to discard all collateral questions, to disregard every subordinate point, and, in a genuine spirit of compromise and concession, uniting heart and hand, to preserve for ourselves the blessings of a free government, wisely, honestly, and faithfully administered, and, as we have received them from our fathers, to transmit them to our children? Should we not justly subject ourselves to eternal reproach if we permitted our differences about mere men to bring defeat and disaster upon our cause? Our principles are imperishable, but men have but a fleeting existence, and are themselves liable to change and corruption during its brief continuance."

"If my name creates any obstacle to cordial union and harmony, away with it, and concentrate upon some individual more acceptable to all branches of the opposition. What is a public man worth who is not ever ready to sacrifice himself for the good of his country! I have unaffectedly desired retirement. I yet desire it when, consistently with the duties and obligations which I owe, I can honorably retire. No veteran soldier, covered with scars and wounds, inflicted in many severe battles and hard campaigns, ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine. But I think that like him, without presumption, I am entitled to an honorable discharge."

The New York Com. Advertiser remarks:—"For ourselves, we are free to say, that we think Mr. Clay deserves the office of President, more, far more than any other candidate in the field, or who can be brought into the field. And should he be the candidate of the national convention, we shall throw our whole heart and soul into his support. But should it appear from ancient prejudices, and embittered political feeling—or from any other cause, or combination of causes, Mr. Clay's friends would be unable to carry him in the states of *New York, Connecticut, Ohio*, and *Indiana*, we say in his own words, severe as would be the struggle to give him up "away with him," and let us for once enter other men." Should the indications of the popular feeling point more directly to General Scott, as the candidate most likely to command success, then, under the banner of the constitution will we fight for him.—But should it appear that Col Silas Wright or Tipperanoe is the most deeply seated in the hearts of the people, then with all our energies will we go for the second old soldier." We cannot heartily with these sentiments and shall at all times favor "A UNION OF THE WHIGS—FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

☞ *Late Foreign News.*—The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on the 23d ult.—She left Bristol on the 6th and brings London papers to the evening of the 5th, Liverpool to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th. She made her passage in 15 days.

There is a material decline in cotton, amounting in the aggregate to about ⅜ths of a penny. The decline from the 14th of the 21st June, was ⅛ to ¼ths; from the 21st to the 28th, ¼; and from the 28th to July 2, also ¼. After the 3rd no change.

Of political news the most important is the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt; an event which from its liability to involve other powers, is of more importance than might at first be imagined.

The French charge d'Affairs at St. Petersburg has expressed in a note to the Russian Minister the disapprobation of the French Government to a treaty formed between Russia and the Grand Seignor. The Russian Minister in a note in reply seems to think that when the treaty is understood no opposition will be made to it by France. Coming events cast their shadows, and we should not be surprised from present appearances if a general rupture should take place between the crowned heads of Europe.

Daniel Webster has been the favored guest of many distinguished persons, among whom was her Majesty the Queen.

Still Later.—By the arrival of the steamer British Queen at New York on the 29th ult. news five days later than that brought by the Great Western have been received. There had been a further decline of ⅛d in the price of cotton.

Lieut. Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, two commissioners appointed by the British Government to examine into the possibility of simplifying the question of the North Eastern Boundary and bringing it to a prompt and honorable settlement has come by this arrival.

A war between the Grand Seignor and the Pasha of Egypt seems to be inevitable. The report of a collision between the Turkish and Egyptian cavalry brought by the Great Western is confirmed.

☞ We see it stated in an Alabama paper that the Hon. Jesse Speight, formerly a member of Congress from this state, has consented to run as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from Lowndes County. During the last part of the session for which he was elected from this state, it is stated he was absent from his seat the greater part of his time and drew the full amount of pay—this we think should entitle him to the kicks rather than the votes of any community.

☞ *Libel Case.*—A very interesting libel case has occupied the attention of the Criminal Court at New Orleans for several days. The prosecution is against Mr. John Gibson, editor of the True American; and the great question is, whether he shall be allowed to defend himself by giving the truth in evidence. The presiding Judge had taken time to consider the subject and had decided that the truth could not be plead in defence. This decision is erroneous in our opinion for we cannot see how publishing the truth can be considered a libel.

☞ *Counterfeit Five Frank Pieces.*—The Boston Times state that counterfeit five frank pieces have been put in circulation in that city, which are calculated to deceive the most wary. The color and the impression are both good, and the lightness of weight—a point which very few would notice—is the principal means of detection. They are made of tin, or a composition of which tin bears a large proportion. They have the color and gloss of silver while new, but may be, in part, detected by the smell and soapy feeling.—They were evidently run in a mould, for the milling on the edge is imperfect, and the corners have not the sharpness of a true coin which is so new. The sprew, or gate, was at the place where the stars are to be found in the new coin, separating the motto "Dieu protege la France;" and two of them are filed off, as may be discovered, mostly by the loss of the brilliant new cast surface of the rest of the coin.

☞ H. C. Jones, Esq. has transfered his interest in the establishment of the Carolina Watchman to Messrs. Pendleton and Bruner.

☞ *Spurious Bills.*—We understand, says the Charleston Courier, that a number of spurious bills, in imitation of Georgia Bank Bills, are in circulation here, calculated to deceive the unwary or the ignorant.

The following is a copy of one of them, which has been placed in our possession:

10 A No. 481 10

"On demand, I promise to pay in the Town of Macon to *Van Buren* or Bearer, *Ten* dollars in current Bank Bills, for value received.

Macon, Georgia, May, 1839.

Clay Biddle. Lord Nelson.

Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.

☞ *Slavery in Iowa Territory.*—The first business session of the Supreme Court of the Territory, was held in Burlington the first week in July. The Court decided that slavery was contrary to the laws of the Territory and that a slave taken there to work in the mines and permitted to hire his own time gained thereby a right to his freedom.

☞ *United States and Texas.*—We are happy to learn that the indemnity due by the government of Texas to the United States for the seizure of two merchant vessels eleven years since, was yesterday paid to the honorable Alcee La. branche, in behalf of his government. The amount was something over twelve thousand dollars.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

☞ *Curiosity.*—A single pine apple stem, from the West Indies, with several pine apples on it, has been left at this office. It is said to be a curiosity, as a single stem or shoot generally yields but a single apple.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ *Great Sale.*—We learn from the Baltimore *American*, that a gentleman of that city who has a field of fifteen acres filled with a crop of flourishing *morus multicaulis*, has sold the crop during the present week for the sum of *thirty-two thousand, five hundred dollars!*

☞ *Alarm Clock.*—We understand that a gentleman has invented a new use for the alarm clock. When he goes to bed, he ties a bottle of liquor to the alarm cord, and sets it at the hour when he expects to be dry, and goes to bed. At the set time the alarm runs down, the bottle hits the gentleman on the head as notice that it has come; he drinks off the contents, and goes to sleep again.—*Missouri Republican.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

On Monday the 29th ult. the Annual Examination of this young Institution commenced and terminated on the Wednesday following. Situated in a most favorable region of country, we have much to hope from its rising usefulness. It was my first visit to this section of the state, and I was much gratified at the healthful appearance of the country, the substantial and imposing character of the buildings, and the taste with which they were planned and executed. A large and respectable audience witnessed the examination, and we understand that the students acquitted themselves with satisfaction to their Instructors and credit to themselves.

The public addresses delivered on Monday were of a peculiar interesting character. Original in their composition, and patriotic in their sentiments the various speakers were received with much applause by the crowded auditory. It would be invidious to draw any comparison between the young orators, either in the subject of their addresses, or the manner of their delivery. The character of our illustrious Washington, the prospects of our beloved country, the customs of the fair Ladies of the age, the effects and utility of poetry were among the subjects discussed by the students—and none of them either in matter or manner failed in giving satisfaction to the crowded assembly.

The exercises were concluded by an address from the Rev. Professor Sparrow to the two societies of the Institution. This production fully sustained the reputation of this gentleman for talent and learning. Its subject was the responsibility of the literary young men of the country and was forcibly and at times eloquently impressed. Situated in a most productive region of our state, we hope every thing from an institution so auspiciously begun. We are informed in history that the Jews when setting apart their officers for public stations, used the banks of a running stream, as the place for the ceremonies of inauguration, as if to express a hope that their services like the stream might refresh, and fertilize, and continue. Thus we hope that this young institution may be as the fountain, sending forth pure and living streams which shall make glad not only our immediate state, but be a blessing to society and the country at large. W.

Davidson College, July 31st, 1839.

Mr. Editor: We respectfully request you to give the following brief notice, of the Temperance Society at Davidson College, a place in the columns of your paper.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

It will, no doubt, be interesting to the friends of literature, as well as to the friends of humanity and religion, to know that the noble cause of Temperance is gradually and rapidly advancing at this place.

Few Temperance Societies, in this part of our country, have commenced under such favorable auspices, or made such rapid progress, as the Temperance Society of Davidson College. This Society was formed in Nov. 1837, and consisted principally of the students of this institution. Every College session since its formation, it has had from one to three meetings; and at every meeting its friends have been cheered by seeing some new members added to the list. On Monday evening, the 29th inst. after a day of very interesting examination, the Society assembled in the chapel, and was affectionately and ably addressed by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge.—His address was followed by truly interesting, solemn, and appropriate remarks from Dr. Robinson, Dr. Morrison and Professor Sparrow. The pledge of the Society was then read, and twelve additional members were received, making the present number 110. Every person seemed to be interested, delighted and encouraged. There was evidently a oneness of feeling—a gathering of hearts around the good cause, such as we have rarely witnessed. It was peculiarly touching, and truly cheering to see, on the one hand, the aged father, whose silvery locks and broken voice betokened his near approach to the grave, portraying the horrors of intemperance, and struggling to wrest the rising generation from its deleterious influences; and, on the other, to behold the youths themselves pressing forward to enlist under the banner of *Total Abstinence*. In few, if any, of the literary institutions of our country is this cause so very popular and prevalent as in this, our own beloved institution. Among the whole of the students are members of the Temperance Society. Intemperance is looked down upon with deserved contempt, and regarded as the sure precursor of suspension from College privileges, and subsequent degredation and ruin. Already have the beneficial effects of the Society been seen and felt, not in the College alone, but also in the surrounding country. No spiritous liquor of any kind is brought here for sale; none is kept, none is desired. And it is doubtless owing to the prevalence of temperance that we are indebted, in a good degree, for that health, peace, morality and good order, for which this institution is so peculiarly distinguished. In fine, we cannot but regard the noble stand which has been taken here with respect to Temperance, as one of the many and cheering tokens, which we have, of the future prosperity and usefulness of this institution, and also, as that which should commend this unpretending but delightful place, to the favourable regard of all those, who desire to have their son's educated, without being as is but too often the case, corrupted, degraded, and ruined by the fell destroyer—*intoxicating liquor*.

By order of society,

W. H. MOORE, } Comm't.
R. E. SHERRILL, }

The Lincoln Republican and Carolina Watchman will please publish this.

Specie.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 16th says:—"The sum of *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* in silver, was yesterday forwarded to the East, from this city, by the banks and one of our brokers."

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, at the last Term of the County Court, on the Estate of William W. Long, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless they make settlement during the Term of our next Superior Court, suit will be brought without respect to persons. Also all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them immediately, or this notice will be plead in bar.

☞ A Sale of the property of the said William W. Long, dec'd. will take place on the 3d day of September next, at his late residence in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of

Two very fine Blooded Mares, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library of Books, &c. &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

H. C. OWENS, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 6, 1839. 1465

Wanted,

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839. 462tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

William Cook } Attachment.
vs.
The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife, and the heirs at law of John Allen, sen. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5. 1467

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

David Parks } Attachment.
vs.
The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife and the heirs at law of John Allen, sen. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5. 1467

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

Saml. A. Davis, admr. of Walter Davis, } Attachment.
vs.
Andrew L. Davis. }

Levied on a tract of Land, lying on the waters of M'Alpin's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jas. H. Davis, John H. Hood and others—also on defendant's interest in a Negro Man named Solomon, in the possession of Mary Davis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 5. 1467

BOOK-BINDING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has heretofore received, informs the public that he has again commenced the above business at his house a few doors South East of the Mint where he will at all times be found, ready and willing to do work of short notice, and guarantees prices for Cash. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this notice will do well to bring in their work as soon as they conveniently can, as it is his wish to leave this section of country, as soon as there is a possibility of so doing.

WM. HUNTER.

August 1, 1839. 46tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, at the last Term of the County Court, on the Estate of Joseph McConnaughey, dec'd. all persons indebted to said Estate by Note, Book Account, or Receipt for the Collection of Taxes, are hereby notified that unless they make settlement during the Term of our next Superior Court, suit will be brought without respect to persons. Also all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them for payment immediately, or this notice will be plead in bar.

☞ A Sale of the property of the said Joseph McConnaughey, dec'd. will take place on the 20th day of August next, at his late residence in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of

Horses, Cattle,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Library of Books, &c. &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

P. C. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

July 30, 1839. 46t3

Wanted,

1 or 2 Apprentices to the Tailoring Business. None need apply but boys that have been well raised and of steady habits.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON.

July 29, 1839. 46t3

TAILORING BUSINESS
At Bellefair, S. C.

The Subscriber

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for past favours since he has been at the above place, and most earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage towards him. His best efforts will be used to give satisfaction to all those who have heretofore and will hereafter favour him with their custom.

☞ WORK will be done in a workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice and on as cheap and accommodating terms as any Shop in the State.

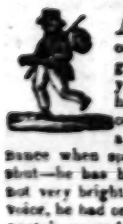
☞ GOOD FITS will always be warranted.

☞ Cutting of all kinds done at the shortest notice, on application to him at the Shop formerly occupied by Miss L. Davis, Milliner.

WM. P. BENSON.

July 24, 1839. 46t3

300 DOLLARS
REWARD.



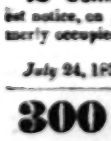
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in Anson county, on the 21st inst., a stout likely negro boy named *SAM*, about 20 years of age, dark complexion and has a scar on his forehead and one on one of his shoulders caused by a burn; he has a pleasing countenance when spoken to and keeps his eyes half shut—he has been but little from home and is not very bright or polite and has a strong coarse voice, he had on a brown sattinet coat, white flax pantaloons and spotted vest, nearly white, black hat with a very narrow brim. It is believed from some suspicious persons passing through Anson about that time, that the said negro has been stolen or enticed off. The persons suspected travelled in a small carryall painted yellow with one horse, and one of the persons riding another and sometimes leading a third and sometimes running loose—one of the horses was an iron grey with a blazed face, also a dark chesnut sorrel mare, the other a pale sorrel horse, blazed face and white hind legs, a very fine animal. These persons stated that they were going to Cheraw to sell Bacon and Flour, they then changed their course and went towards Fayetteville, stating that these articles were so low in Cheraw they were going to Fayetteville for a better market, they again changed and went in the direction of Salisbury. It is suspected that these persons crossed Haley's Ferry on Pee Dee after night as it was late when they went in that direction, as they stopped at a house late to buy corn, and the boy, who was at this house stated to the negroes that as he was going to Covington's plantation he wanted to cross the Ferry at the same time they did—and from the statement of the ferryman they must have put themselves across during the night—since which time the boy has not been heard of. It is expected they will aim for the South or West. The above reward will be paid for the two men, or $100 for either of them, if taken with the negro in their possession so as to lead to their conviction, or $100 for the negro boy if taken up and secured in any jail so that I can get him.

WILLIAM RATLIFF.

July 26, 1839. 46t3

*** Editors to the South and West will confer a favor on the public by noticing the above.

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, containing 182 acres, lying 2½ miles west of Charlotte, on the Rozzell's Ferry Road. There are on the Plantation two good Dwelling Houses with all necessary out-houses, and one of them is immediately on the road, and the Plantation would be divided to suit purchasers. There is 60 acres cleared land all good and the rest woodland, well timbered and well watered. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises and view the land. Terms made reasonable.

DAVID VAN PELT.

July 13, 1839. 459tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

SILK WORM EGGS for Sale, at the Two cent white; warranted genuine of this years production. $1 per thousand or $80 per oz.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 22, 1839. 46tf

To Owners of Gold Mines.

THE Subscriber, who is a resident in England, but spent some months in the United States in examining several mines of the Gold Mining districts, and has acquired considerable knowledge of the value and prospects of successful Gold Mining if properly conducted.

He intends on his return to Europe to exert himself in making known to the public in England the advantages that may reasonably be anticipated from judicious operations.

Having extensive connections with some of the leading Capitalists of London, Liverpool, &c. the subscriber offers his services to persons having Mining Property either to lease or sell, in disposing of the same, and is ready to inspect and take particulars and specimens of ore.

Letters (Post Paid) and applications to Henry Blundell, care of Messrs. Irwin & Elms, will receive attention.

Charlotte, 13th July, 1839. 44tf

*** The Five Salisbury Papers and Carolina Gazette will publish the above three weeks and send the accounts to the office of the Charlotte Journal for payment.

☞ GROCERIES. ☜

THE undersigned having removed to No. 23, Pearl Street, take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, and to solicit a continuation of the same. They have now in store, and will continue to keep at all times, an extensive and well selected stock of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Liquors, Bagging, Twine, Bale-Rope, &c.

And as one of the concern will remain in the city during the summer, we promise strict attention to all commands of our patrons.

FARRAR & HAYES.

Charleston, July 12th, 1839. 46t5

COMMITTED to the jail of this county, on the 13th inst., a likely negro girl named *HARRIET*, 22 or 23 years of age, five feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow complected and slow spoken. She had with her one calico and one striped gingham frock. She says she belongs to Allen De Graffenreid of Chester District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

THO. N. ALEXANDER,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

July 23, 1839. 46tf

To The Public.

THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late HEZEKIAH NILES, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general index, all complete; comprising a period of *twenty five years*, together with a number of sets including the second, third, and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work.

She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious necessity which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased in the hands of PHILIP REDART, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by *him*, all the books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain *thirteen* children, *eight* of whom are *under twelve years of age.*

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rx.

Wilmington, (Del.) June 22, 1839.

☞ William L. Mitchell,

NEXT door to Capt. Pritchard's Cabinet Establishment, has on hand 5 or 6 handsomely finished Carryall's of various patterns. Also a 2 Wheeled Buggy and second hand Gig, any of which he will sell on *fair* terms for Cash or on *short time.* Gentlemen wanting convenient vehicles for family use, will please call and see the above.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

July 15, 1839. 459tf

WILLIAMS & BOYD have just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Disensed Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial;—Cash only.

April 9, 1839. 445tf

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarhaea Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside there prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels: to relieve the excessive puking and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cotegno Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 453tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX having associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.

June 17, 1839. 433tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment. STEN. FOX.

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from *Thomas A. Bogus, Esq.* (formerly owned by Wm. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. *Edward Yarbrough*, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "*Old Rip*," or in any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of *good Fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds*, and Stables well *supplied* with Grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *superior Hostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*

April 24, 1839. 440tf

A CARD.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* welcome to see his *old friends* and former customers at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

HOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters*, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of any instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness piles general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three *or four* days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febride action and feeblent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's 'Good Samaritan,' a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

☞ *A fresh supply just Received.*

NOTICE.

PERSONS are cautioned against employing any of my hands. Those who do so will be prosecuted. I will pay the key to those against whom.

JOHN FERRAN.

July 3, 1839. 46tf

Wanted,

5 or 6 NEGRO MEN, for which liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this Office.

July 1, 1839. 46tf

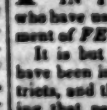
THOS. SANDFORD,
Commission & Forwarding MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refers to Messrs.

E. L. & W. Winslow,	E. W. Wilkings,
John Hook & Son,	C. J. Orrell,
Yarbrough & Ray,	Joseph Baker,
C. T. Haigh,	Curtis & Myrover,

June 19. 446tf *Fayetteville.*

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and the advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 439tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing

Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. ☞ A fresh and extensive assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.

☞ **Old Gold** and **Silver** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.

Nov. 26. 427tf

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach Manufacturing Business

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories of the North for the last fifteen years and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which there will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 436tf

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber having under the necessity of going into Business on account of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented of the Shop belonging to *Miles Hill*, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 433tf

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person effected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to visit, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.